

53-We would call attention to the advertisement in another column, headed, "For Sale, Valuable Plantation and Negroes." The sale will come off on Tuesday, of Court week, and is worthy the notice of all persons wishing to invest in that description of property. This advertisement was handed in some time since, but unfortunately got mislaid, and we now make the only reparation for the accident which is in our power, by calling attention to it.

FOR CALIFORNIA—THE FIRST VESSEL FROM THIS PORT.—The fine fast sailing schooner, John Story, Capt. George Walker, left here on Wednesday last, bound for San Francisco, with a cargo of plumed weather and flooring boards. Neither pains nor expense has been spared in fitting out the "Story" with every thing necessary for the voyage. She has on board a double set of sails, spars and rigging, and ship stores for 300 days. She is owned by our enterprising townsman, George W. Davis, Commission Merchant, who deserves, and we hope, will receive an abundant recompense (in gold dust) for his outlay in fitting out this, the pioneer of us, trust, a more extended and lucrative trade. The following gentlemen went out as passengers in the Story, viz: Messrs. Irvin C. Ballard, Samuel McGary and Mr. Scott.

BRIG BURNED.—On Sunday evening last, the brig Sam Potter, bound from this port to Rio de Janeiro, with a cargo of Timber and Naval Stores, took fire while lying opposite to Smithville, and burned to the water's edge. Most of the sails, rigging &c. were saved. The fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion. The Sam Potter was principally owned by Messrs. DeRosier & Brown, of this place. Vessel and cargo both insured.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.—We notice that Mr. Cameron, the proprietor of this paper, now published at Wadesboro', N. C., proposes to remove it to Cheraw, S. C., whence it will be issued, from and after the 15th of October next, under the name of the *Pee Dee Argus*. Cheraw is only about twenty-two miles from Wadesboro', and a very short distance over the line. Being the cotton market for the whole Pee Dee country, and having a daily mail and other facilities for the collection and dissemination of news, it will no doubt be preferable to Wadesboro' as a location for a paper. Should the proposed Railroad be made from Cheraw to the line of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, it will be within a few hours ride of this place. We hope that its situation among the South Carolina Democracy will improve the politics of the paper, for, barring its falling in that respect, it has always been one of the best papers, as its editor is one of the cleverest fellows in the State.

DECIDEDLY WRONG.—In this town of Wilmington, there are two, and have, at times, been three avowed Taylor papers, and yet, shameful to relate, the only chance the people have to see or read the real speeches and letters of Gen. Taylor, is through the medium of that much abused "loco-foco" sheet—the *Journal*. We need hardly instance his Charleston letter, his Ingersoll letter, and a dozen others, to say nothing of Mr. Fillmore's letter to the anti-slavery society of Erie county, New York, all which the people, "be them whigs or be them democrats," had to get through the columns of the democratic press; we would refer, to his late speeches, which the so-called Taylor organs refuse to publish, and abuse us for doing so, until they get the authorized version, as like the real speeches, as his Charleston or Ingersoll letters were like the despatches written by Bliss, under his name. We don't think that this systematic misrepresentation of the General is right. We think the people, "be them whigs or be them democrats," should have the truth, and we are determined to let them have it, what anybody may say to the contrary notwithstanding. Thank the Lord, the slavish doctrine has not yet obtained here that "the King (President) can do no wrong," and if Gen. Taylor's organs continue to misrepresent him, we will not involve ourselves in the fault by neglecting to correct the misrepresentation.

UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.—By an arrival at New York, we learn that the whole American squadron in the Chinese seas has proceeded to Japan, for the purpose of giving protection to the American shipping upon that coast, and, perhaps, to demand satisfaction for injuries inflicted upon the crews of American vessels cast away upon the shores of the Japanese Islands, who it seems have been treated as enemies by the Japanese authorities, as, indeed, are all strangers, it being against the laws of the country to allow any foreigner to enter, either for trade or other purposes. Of course they cannot be forced to trade or hold intercourse against their will, but they should be forced to respect the rights of humanity and the laws of nations, so far as to treat those whose misfortunes have cast them on their shores, in accordance with the usages of civilization.

TEXAS.—By the election returns received in Galveston up to the 10th, it appears that Bell leads Wood and Mills for Governor by a large majority. Henderson, for Lieutenant Governor, and Howard and Williamson for Congress, are also at the top of the polls.

APPOINTMENTS.—Col. Rankin, the new Collector, has appointed T. Burr, Jr., permanent Inspector, vice N. McLaurin, resigned, and Robert B. Potter, commander of the Revenue Boat, vice Charles Morris, removed. Go it ye cripples, off with his head—"so much for Buckingham."

The Truth.—The Boston Times says this:—If you want to obtain a situation; if you want to obtain help; if you want to hire a house; if you want to obtain boarders; if you want to recover anything lost or stolen; if you want to sell your goods, wares, and merchandise; finally, if you want to get business, and make money, advertise, advertise.

We quote the above for the benefit of those whom it may concern. The business season is about to commence, and perhaps our merchants and others would not find it anything amiss, to profit by its suggestions. If they want to secure patronage, they must advertise through the medium of the paper, which will reach the largest number of those to whom they look for custom. We call their attention to this subject for their benefit. If they consult their own interest, they will adopt the suggestions of the Times, but that is their look out, not ours.

HUNGARY, ITS POPULATION, RESOURCES, ETC.—The war in Hungary has attracted so much attention to that country, and excited so much sympathy in favor of the Hungarians, that we think a short sketch of the actual position of the country previous to the war, together with the immediate cause of hostilities between the Hungarians and Austrians cannot be devoid of interest to our readers.

The country which is known as Hungary, is about twice the area of the State of New York, and is naturally the richest and most fertile country in Europe. Its whole population is computed at twelve millions, nearly five millions of whom are Magyars, (pronounced Mod-yars)—or Hungarians, properly so called. About an equal number are Slavonians—or Slaves. The balance are Germans. Of these the Magyars are the dominant race, and their language prevails over all others, as the Slavonian inhabitants of Hungary consist of several tribes, speaking different dialects, and having, in fact, very few points of resemblance, except their origin. The nobles and privileged classes were almost exclusively of the Magyar nation.

In 1842 the statistics of the various religious denominations in Hungary, were as follows:—Roman Catholics, 6,444,411; Greek Church, 3,982,777; Protestants, 2,964,124; Unitarians, 45,769; Jews, 256,882. There is probably but little change since then. It should be remarked that the protestants are mostly Magyars.

The Hungarian nation which was founded by Arpad, in the ninth century, became a Kingdom in the year 1000, under Stephen, who received the royal diadem from Pope Sylvester. At this time the government resembled that of England, about the same time being a constant struggle between the king and the nobles, the body of the people having no voice in the State. Stephen added Transylvania to the Hungarian Kingdom. In the course of the next two centuries, Slavonia, Croatia, Dalmatia, Bosnia, Servia, and Galicia were successively added to the crown.

In the year 1223, eight years after the Barons of England had compelled John to grant the *Magna Charta*, the Hungarian Magnates obtained a similar charter from Andrews II, under the title of the Golden Bull. This they consider the foundation of the constitution. The next remarkable event is the union of the crown of Poland with that of Hungary in 1343, by the marriage of Louis, King of Hungary, with the Princess Elizabeth, daughter to the King of Poland. Shortly afterwards Hungary was involved in disastrous conflicts with the Turks, then in the full tide of conquest, in the course of which she lost several provinces, and in 1526, the Turks, under Sultan Solymán, defeated and almost annihilated the elite of the Magyar chivalry at the battle of Mohacs. Among the slain was the Hungarian King. A civil war now arose for the succession, which resulted in the choice by the diet, of Ferdinand, of Austria, brother of the Emperor, Charles the V, who was made King in 1547, from which time dates the connection of Hungary with Austria through him, and his descendants, Emperors of Austria and Kings of Hungary.

The history of Hungary since this connection with Austria, presents, on one hand, a series of attempts by the Emperors, to deprive her of her national existence, and reduce her to the position of an Austrian Province; on the other the most heroic resistance, and very generally a successful assertion of their ancient liberty and nationality on the part of the Hungarians. We pass over these down to the year 1790, when, in consequence of certain attempts by the Emperor, Joseph II, the Hungarian Diet assembled at Presburg, exacted from him an express recognition of their rights, in article 10 of which he solemnly declared:—That Hungary is a free and independent nation in her entire system of legislation and administration, and not subject to any other State or any other people, but that she shall always have her own separate existence and constitution, and shall be governed by Kings crowned according to her national laws and customs." It is to defend these rights that the Hungarian nation in this year of 1849 are now in arms.

So far, we have detailed the history of Hungary chiefly in its relations with other countries. We will now look at the political and social condition of the great mass of the people, previous to the reforms which have been made in 1847-8. Up to that time the number of men enjoying political rights throughout all Hungary did not exceed two hundred thousand; the rest were serfs, both socially and politically. The only free persons in Hungary were those of noble descent, it is called, untitled, every other, if not a soldier, belonged to somebody. On the serfs, all the burden of the State were thrown—all its benefits were reaped by the nobleman or noble—the peasant was forced to make roads, and then to pay toll on them for the benefit of the State, while the privileged class, who contributed nothing, passed over free; and as late as 1835 every nobleman possessed an almost unlimited power of punishment over his peasantry. Neither has there ever been any precise limitation either to the tribute or labor which the noble might exact from the serfs. The only standard upon the subject seems to have been the *Urbairum*, a mere proclamation issued by Maria Theresa, in 1764. According to this, what is called a farm, now consists of twenty-five acres, and as much grass as a man can mow in twelve days. For this, the tenant was to pay one-ninth of all his produce, and give the labor of two hands one hundred and eleven days, besides, also the service of a wagon one day in every week. The peasant, who held no lands, but merely occupied a cottage, paid his landlord fifty cents yearly, in money, and eighteen days labour, as the price of his cottage. It will be thus seen that the position of the mass of the people was by no means enviable.

The constitution may be theoretically described as a mixed form of monarchy, aristocracy and democracy; but practically it was a rigid oligarchy. It had a King and Lords, with the phantom of a Commons. The Diet consisted of two Houses, one composed of the titled nobles, officers of the crown, and the prelates. The other of the representatives of the counties—that is, of the untitled gentry of the counties—for the people had nothing to do with it; and of the deputies from the free cities and towns. This Diet claimed the right of granting or refusing subsidies and of levying taxes, besides electing and crowning the King, and, in fact, performing all legislative functions. This was the actual state of affairs

until lately in Hungary, one calculated to repress the energies of the people, and keep down anything like improvement. The evil effects of the system were felt and deplored by many of the nobles themselves, and accordingly, during the last twenty years a reform party had grown up in Hungary, whose object was to obtain an enlarged liberty for the people. Conspicuous among these reformers was and is Louis Kossuth, whose reputation has now become world wide as the President of the nation. Kossuth is now forty-eight years of age. He first appeared publicly in 1832, since which time he has figured prominently, either as the leading editor of the reform journal, or as a member of the Diet, which he entered in 1847. In the memorable session of 1847-8 the Diet proclaimed civil and political equality, without distinction of language or religion, equal and proportionate participation in all the public imposts by all Hungarians, and the complete abolition of all privileges. The nobility also conceded to the peasants the possession, and certain property in all the lands they held as peasants; thus, as Count Kúti, the Hungarian Minister to France, expresses it, "giving citizens to the country." The law confers the elective franchise on all who are possessed of any property, real or personal, to the amount of \$150. In the towns, all vote who are in receipt of an annual sum of \$50, or who have apprentices, or who have a College diploma. This is as near universal suffrage as the state of the country will admit.

In another section of the same law, it is expressly guaranteed that Hungary shall have a national and independent government, and a responsible Hungarian Ministry, whose counter signature is necessary to give validity to any act of the King. On the 11th of April, 1848, the king came to the Diet in person and confirmed the statutes in these words:

"Having graciously listened to, and graciously granted the prayers of our beloved and faithful dignitaries the Church and of the State, magistrates and nobles of Hungary and her dependent countries, in assuring at the same time our faithful States, that we will respect the said laws, and will cause them to be respected by our faithful subjects.

(Signed) "FERDINAND."
(Counter-signed) "BATISTIAN."
As might have been supposed, these liberal proceedings were received with the utmost joy by the people of Hungary, of all classes; and had the emperor king adhered to his word, all would have been well; but, during the year 1848, the emperor, under the influence of a centralist party in Vienna, declared the laws of 1848 of no effect, and stirred up Jellachich and his cohorts to oppose the diet. The diet remonstrated in vain, and finally were forced to take up arms in defence of the laws and constitution of their country. The result is known—they completely defeated the Austrians, and drove them out. The Emperor, Ferdinand, resigned in favour of his nephew, Francis Joseph, who claims to be king of Hungary, in defiance of the constitution of that country, which requires the king to take the oath of fealty to the laws. He has been forced to call in the Russians, and it would seem that they too are getting pretty roughly handled.

In order to account for the remarkable unanimity and enthusiasm with which the people in Hungary rally round their leaders, it is only necessary to remember that they are fighting for the laws of 1848, under which they hold all their own rights and privileges. Nobles and peasants are bound together by mutual benefits and mutual concessions; and the Hungarian soldier feels that, in opposing the aggression of those laws and the constitution, he is fighting as much for his own private rights and property as for the national independence. In consequence of the repeated violations of the contracts between the Princes of the House of Austria and the Hungarian nation, the diet has declared that that House has forever forfeited all right and claim to the crown of Hungary. Should the Hungarians achieve their independence, it is difficult to say for what form of government they will declare.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.

"WHY THE WHIGS MET WITH A LOSS IN KENTUCKY, AND TENNESSEE WENT LOCO FOCO."—The above is the heading of an article in the last number of the *Portland Argus*, the leading Taylor paper in the State of Maine, upon the subject of the recent Democratic triumphs, which have taken the Federalists throughout the country so much a back. The Editor in his endeavour to account for the defeat of his party, says, that in fact Taylor's vote was not confined to the whig ranks, nor will all who supported him, support the measures of the party that brought him into power; we think he is right; besides, says this New England *Fed.*, the Democrats have carried the South upon the slavery question. Right again. Evolving, Colamer & Co., would not go down in Kentucky and Tennessee. This devotion to the South is a horrible sin in the eyes of New England Federalism. In order to support his theory, he quotes from the New York Tribune. The *Argus* says that the article from the Tribune should be read by every man in the State of Maine who wishes to understand the radical difference between the two great parties of the country, upon every thing relating to the all-important question of slavery. We also copy the Tribune's article, and commend it to every voter in North Carolina.

To be beaten occasionally is the lot of any and every party; happy the party which may console itself in defeat by the consciousness that its misfortunes resulted not from its vices but its virtues. The Whig party has almost certainly lost the ascendancy in the next House of Representatives, and lost it because it is less recreant to Freedom than its antagonist, which lives on Pharisaic professions of Democracy, conjoined with the present and thoroughgoing support of the most glaring Aristocracy. There should have been at least eight Whigs elected to Congress from Kentucky—nine of the ten Districts having given Gen. Taylor majorities, eight of them very decisive. Yet five of the ten Districts have chosen *Loco-Focos*—and why? Simply because the Whigs hesitated, differed, divided on the question of supporting the most despotic man in the country—every journal and every prominent man of the party—went the whole hog for making Slavery eternal in their own States, and extending it as far as possible in the National Territories, by any means, and at all hazards.

them body and soul—with its leaders and journals crying down Emancipation and Slavery Restriction in full chorus—the other broken, discordant, and with its recognized champion taking ground in favor of cautious and gradual emancipation. Their choice, who could doubt it? Slavery has given *Loco-Focoism* four members of Congress in Kentucky, with half the Convention and an unusually large increase in the Legislature. So bring out your cannon, gentlemen of the Northern "Free Democracy"; and make the welkin ring again, for, 'tis from a slaveholding Executive will not be potential in the next Congress. You cannot quite rejoice over the defeat in North Carolina of Edward Stanley, who voted against the Gag Rule and against the Slavery Extension Resolutions passed by the last Legislature, (but how the *Free Soil* Globe, exults at his majority!) but you may exult Aylett Buckner, who made the only and excellent Southern speech in Congress in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, a rabid purveyor and Extortionist, in a District Whig by Two Thousand majority—and John P. Gaines, who introduced a bill last winter to abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia, been run out by Richard H. Sturges, another vehement apostle of the Southern Party, while John C. Mason, another Southern *Loco-Foco*, is elected in another strong Whig District, and Newton Lane, who also rode the Slavery high horse, has beaten Humphrey Marshall, stigmatized in the Louisville Chronicle as an abolitionist, because he would not take the ground against Emancipation—Slavery has given *Loco-Focoism* a substantial victory in Kentucky, precisely is the kindred cry "Down with New Slavery" gave the same party in our State a victory in electing delegates to a Convention. That was about the last victory of that party in our State.

THE CUBA PROCLAMATION.—The present "Heroic" administration is distinguished in many ways, but more especially does it shine in proscriptions, proclamations, and mere necessities. Its "last, best" effort in that way, is the proclamation announcing to the whole world and New Jersey, the existence of a grand scheme for the invasion of Cuba, Mexico, or "the Lord knows where," calling upon all creation to suppress it, and expressing all sorts of righteous indignation against the "condemned" perpetrators. Now this would all be very pretty, were it not for the fact that there is not, and never was, any such scheme seriously entertained; and it is questionable if any sane man ever thought of such a thing before the President's proclamation came out, which, under all the circumstances, reminds us of the Georgia youth, who was found fighting, sweating and digging his thumb nails into the ground, all by himself, in order, as he said, to "show how he could *have* fit." The President's proclamation seems to have had just about as much sense and meaning. The N. Orleans papers know nothing of it—never heard of the like. The *Delta* thus speaks of the proclamation:

"We have not heard a whisper to sanction the idea that a design of this extent is in course of preparation. We imagine that the whole foundation for this proclamation will be reeling, and that the only thing that will be left near this city, which has been telegraphed out to Washington, and has, like other telegraphic news, received much addition on its passage. We know nothing of the objects of the organization on Round Island. The limited numbers and resources of the party, however, lead us to suspect that it contemplates nothing more than to capture the island, and to establish a Mosquito-country which can scarcely be said to be a friendly power, as it is a decayed, uninhabited waste, of indefinite extent, and is ruled over by no body, and is the rightful property of the first settlers. The occupation of the valley of the San Juan river by the consent and sanction of the State of Nicaragua, could not seriously jeopard the peace and dignity of the United States, and would place this important line for a canal across the Isthmus in the hands of the very men who are best fitted to carry out that great enterprise. Such a purpose and organization merit rather the encouragement and approval of our government, than the denunciation and condemnation. We cannot believe that any sane design as the President deprecates, is seriously entertained in regard to Cuba or any portion of Mexico. Such an enterprise would require a powerful armament and naval force, and an amount of means much beyond the resources of any combination of individuals. To invade Cuba would require a well organized force of at least 10,000 men, and a dozen large ships. The Cuban authorities have several fine steamers and other ships of war, and their ports are protected by powerful forts and batteries."

THE PRINCETON.—An examination has shown that the timbers of this favorite steamship, are so much injured by the dry rot, as to render rebuilding necessary. The expense will be about sixty-eight thousand dollars.

COLLISION AT SEA.—The steamship Niagara, while off the Lights, going into N. York, on Friday night, ran foul of the British brig Jane, bound from New York to Liverpool. The brig was cut down to the water's edge, but did not sink. The steamer towed her in to Sandy Hook. The night was clear, and the accident must have been the result of carelessness.

THE INDIAN DIFFICULTIES IN FLORIDA.—A telegraphic dispatch to the *Charleston Courier*, dated New Orleans, Aug. 26th, says:—"The steamship Alabama, has arrived here in 40 hours from Tampa Bay. She brings advices that on the 20th inst., the commander of that port received a white flag, understood to be from Bow Legs, the Seminole Chief, expressing a desire for peace, and proposing to hold a council at the next full moon. It is now generally believed that the difficulties will soon be over, and that the parties in the late outrage will be surrendered. The U. S. troops, 300 in number, would await at Fort Brooke the result of the Council."

TERIBLE STATE OF AFFAIRS.—THE DUTCH ABOUT TO TAKE HOLLAND.—The following from the *Hartford Times* is an excellent burlesque upon the mock-herosics of the President's Cuba proclamation.

BY ZACHARIAH WASHINGTON.
A PROCLAMATION.
Whereas there is reason to believe that an armed expedition of Dutchmen is about to be fitted out, and from the best information the Executive has been able to obtain, it points to Holland; It therefore becomes my duty to warn all Dutchmen not to take Holland, and to order them to desert from any such design. It may be that the Dutch will not heed this warning, and will proceed to take Holland. If so, the bloodthirsty are in danger, and as they are my special favorites, and recently the favorites of the whigs, it becomes my duty to declare that such expedition is in the highest degree criminal, and that those participating in it, whatever may be their professions, need not expect the protection of our government. And I call upon the officers recently appointed to put down this expedition of Dutchmen, and to maintain the laws provided for the support of our sacred obligations to foreign powers. I feel it a solemn duty to issue this proclamation; for it is the duty of the President to maintain the laws of the land (in the beautiful language of Longfellow):

I saw a fire of the midnight camp,
And heard at times a horse's tramp,
And a bloodhound's distant bay.
Given under my hand at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in the presence of Governor Johnston, this 11th day of August, 1849, and in the year of the reign, and of whiggery.

Z. WASHINGTON, 29.

WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD.

On Wednesday last (says the *Sumter Banner* of the 22d inst.) the people of Sumter came up nobly to the support of the Wilmington and Manchester road. A large and highly respectable mass meeting was held at the Court House. On motion, Col. J. J. Moore was called to the Chair, and R. M. Dyson and W. F. B. Haynes, Esqs., appointed Secretaries. Hon. F. J. Moses, in a few pertinent remarks introduced to the meeting the President of the Road, Gen. Harlee, of Marion, who, though constrained to limit his address for want of time, laid before the assembled multitude a clear, energetic, statement of the resources, availability and benefits of the Road, and produced such a mass of statistical evidence, that, if there was one sceptic as to the whole enterprise, he would, most assuredly, have been converted. But from the well known intelligence of this District we do not sincerely believe that there is a single individual to be found, who is opposed to the Road. The following resolutions were then submitted and adopted:

Resolved, That the citizens of Sumter feel a lively interest in the establishment of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, and look to its completion as the great work which is to facilitate communication from one extreme of the Union to the other.

Resolved, That the thanks of the community are due and hereby tendered to the Board of Directors for the energy, ability and industry which have characterized their actions.

Resolved, That this meeting tender its acknowledgments to Gen. Harlee, for the eloquent address with which he has favored us to-day and his satisfactory statement of the condition and prospects of the Company.

Resolved, That this meeting with all its coming country and defense to the Board, recommended that the progress of the work be continued with all the means and power they can command.

Resolved, That the proceeding be published in the *Sumter Banner*, Marion Star, the *Wilmington papers*, and such journals throughout the State as are interested in the enterprise. The meeting then adjourned to make further subscriptions and attend to the letting of the contracts. The sum of \$50,000 was subscribed and all the timber contracts were taken for stock. The whole comprising forty miles, and from the indomitable spirit and industry of the contractors we have every assurance to believe that the forty miles of road will be in running order by the first of October 1850. The balance of the sum necessary to the capital stock of the Company are now open at Capt. Blanding's office in the rear of the Court House. The several grading contracts in the vicinity of this town, are partly completed.

The Wilmington Boats.—The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin, gives the following letter from its principal Editor, now on a visit to the North. We publish it as an act of justice to this much abused line of steamboats:

WELDON, N. C. 22d July, 1849.

I wrote you a hasty letter from Charleston, yesterday, and immediately after closing it, even though I was very much out of humor, instead of by the New York steamer, for as the weather continued blistering and threatening, I preferred the risk of twelve hours sea sickness to a delay of three days, and accordingly I was soon on board the Wilmington mail boat, the Vanderbilt, Capt. Marshall. I have been very much the customer of this line of boats as inferior and unsafe, but I think without sufficient cause. We have recently been accustomed to the splendid modern Ocean steamers of 1,000, 1,500, and 2,000 tons, fitted up with great style and luxury, that we look with contempt upon the small, snug and comfortable boats of a few years back, when they were very much the custom to despise; and I must confess, when I drove down, and saw only the little wheelhouses and the chimneys of the Vanderbilt visible above the wharf, I felt a little disappointed, and cast an angry look upward towards the unquiet sky and lowering clouds, but when I got on board, found everything so snug and comfortable, even though I rode on the small scale, comparatively, that I felt no regret in having selected that route. The night proved very rough, with considerable sea, but the wind was favorable, and the boat made such rapid progress, that we had to go under very low steam, so as not to reach the bar before daybreak, when the weather could be distinguished. Notwithstanding all the complaints of the boats of this line, there has been none in the United States which have run with more success; for they seldom lose a mail, and only in weather when almost any boat would do so, as they are allowed but very little margin to schedule time, and I have no recollection of any serious accident having happened to any of them in many years. The accommodations on board, are very good, as is also the fare. They have an upper saloon or cabin on deck, where the meals are given, with windows all round as in a railroad car, which makes it both light and airy. These boats are owned by the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, and they are a constant drain upon them, as they are keeping them up far from being covered by their earnings; on the contrary, they draw heavily on the profits of the road. This of itself is a fair reason why largest and more expensive ones are not put on the line, besides, as regards size, the water on the bar of the river to Wilmington, would not admit boats of heavy draft.

The steamer Falcon sailed this day at 1 p. m., with a very heavy mail for New Orleans and Chagres. She carries about seventy passengers and a full cargo of freight.

So great was the desire to ship by this favorite steamer, that the captain was compelled to reject enough freight to fill a ship of equal size with the Falcon. She will take the government mails to Charleston, Savannah, and Havana, and arrive in New Orleans on the 5th of September.—*N. Y. Eve Post*, Aug. 17th.

A New Democratic Daily Paper, as the organ of the Hunkers, so called, is to be started in New York by the middle of September. A letter says:—

Twenty thousand dollars is the sum required for the enterprise, and I am assured, all or it will be "forfeited over" in the course of another week—\$15,000 having been already contributed.

The counsel for Lyons.—We have seen specimens of Heudebert's epistolary correspondence in English and French, and we affirm that he is incapable of writing three lines correctly in either language. What a beautiful representative our whig brethren will have in the first manufacturing city of France, and the seat of the "industrial revolution." It is a mistake to say that the Emperor has decreed that Lyons shall be the seat of the consulate amount to only \$300 a year. There is a sum nearer \$3,000. We understand Heudebert is going to establish a house at Lyons and branches in New York, Philadelphia, Charleston, Mobile, New Orleans, and other American seaports. Probably the Senate will not approve his arrangements and explode his castles in the air, when he may seek consolation for his disappointment by shaking hands with the New Orleans collector, his companion in misfortune.

Progress of Liberty in Europe.—Five of the capitals of Europe are under martial law at this time, viz: Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Rome and Naples. This fact speaks volumes.

New Cotton.—The Savannah Republican announces the arrival of a bale of new Cotton from Glynn county, Ga., on Saturday, and a bale was received at Macon, on the 15th, from Twigg county. The Mobile papers also announce the arrival of two bales in that city.

Alabama.—The democratic majority in the Legislature of this State, is said to be 11 on joint ballot. The *Feds* have 3 majority in the Senate.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.—The British steamship Canada arrived at New York on the 25th instant, with seven days later news from Europe.—*U. S.*

The U. S. mail steamer Washington arrived at Southampton on the 4th August, after a passage of fourteen days. The news from Hungary continues favorable to the cause of liberty. Rumors were afloat in Paris on the 9th, that the Hungarians have suffered a defeat in Wallachia. We do not credit them. The opinion in public circles in Paris is, that the prestige so long attached to the name and power of Russia is seriously compromised, and that the Hungarian war has shown how completely mistaken were those who believed Russia to be a military Colossus. There are many who believe that the Ottoman troops would in reality be more than a match for the Russians.

England.—The Duke of Holstein and Schleswig could not possibly obtain all they wished. The city is perfectly tranquil, but an armed and eager to see the turn that affairs will take in the two houses.

Turkey.—Constantinople advices are to the 25th ultimo. Commercial affairs are gloomy. There was a great dearth in trade, and money was exceedingly scarce. A very serious fire broke out on the 10th ultimo, in the city of Serres, which was not extinguished until 37 hours had elapsed. During the whole of this time, the flames spread rapidly, consuming almost everything that impeded their progress. Three thousand buildings were destroyed by this terrific conflagration, including 15 churches, 2 mosques, 22 khans, 10 schools, &c. The sufferers are principally poor Constantinople.

Nicaragua and Mosquito.—We find nothing in the British papers referring to "the Mosquito Kingdom," save in the London Times a compilation of news by way of Jamaica.

From Grey Town, Mosquito, we learn that during the absence of Mr. Christie, the British Consul general, Mr. Grey, the Vice Consul, would take charge of the office, and Mr. R. Coates had been appointed vice consul at Bluefields. The brig of war Helena was on the coast, and would leave in a few days for Jamaica, but was previously to attempt the raising of a small steamer which had sunk in the harbor.

Mr. Squier, the new charge d'affaires from the United States to Guatemala, is attended by two gentlemen, had passed the Grey Town, and was for some days the guest of Mr. Christie. The proceedings of his predecessor were said to have been disapproved of at Washington, and it was inferred from the civilities interchanged by Mr. Squier and Mr. Christie, that the new envoy would not sanction any anti-English interference, which had been apprehended in reference to the affairs of Mosquito. Mr. Squier, besides his diplomatic functions, is to explore the ancient monuments and remains known to exist in Central America.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. SHIP DALE.—From California and Rio Janeiro.—A telegraphic dispatch in yesterday's *Star* announced the arrival of the U. S. ship Dale, Capt. Rudolph, at New York, on the 23d inst. By the following from the *London Standard*, it will be seen that the amount of gold which she brought was greatly over stated.

The Dale has been absent from the United States three years and three months, and has sailed 62,000 miles! She left San Francisco, on her homeward voyage, on the 14th of January, 1846, with nearly \$200,000 in California gold, the greater portion of which she landed at Valparaiso. She arrived August 23d, after a passage of 38 days from Rio de Janeiro, and has on board \$65,000 in gold dust.

The following is a list of the officers of the Dale: Commander John Ridd; Lieutenants Ed. M. Vard, T. A. M. Craven, W. B. Muse; Acting Purser, McKoon Buchanan; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Jas. McClelland, Master, Nath. C. Bryant; Passed Midshipmen, John Downs, Jr., Robt. M. McCann; Com. Clerk, E. T. Dravos; Midshipmen, T. Truxton Houston, Benjamin Gherard, Philip C. Johnson, Jr., Charles B. Smith, Thos. M. Hamar; Acting Boatswain, Thomas Ditson; Acting Gunner, John F. Erickson; Acting Carpenter, Wm. Hyde, Salmaker, Stephen Seamen; Purser's Clerk, Wm. E. Merford.

Passed Assistant Surgeon, Seth Barton, (Charge des Affaires to Chili) and servant, Miss de la Burgo, of St. Jago de Chili; Passed Midshipman, J. Posey Hall, from Pacific Squadron; Woodward Knight, Augustus, Georgia.

Left at Rio Grande, Bradywine, and U. S. store ship, Supply, the latter to sail for Norfolk on the 20th July. The U. S. ship *Albatross*, will sail for the Pacific. The following California-bound vessels were in the port of Rio when the Dale left: Ship Robert Fulton, from New York; barques Smirna, Alice Taitelon, and Hanna Sprague, from do.; also schooner El Dorado, all to sail between the 17th and 20th. The barque Malapapa, Gilder, having repaired, sailed the 14th for California. The ship Obello, Galapagos, from the Philippines, for California, put back from the Straits of Magellan; would sail the 19th.

The Journal also gives an account of the Dale's active employment on the west coast of Mexico during the war, which, though interesting and most successful, is of course not new. It will be recollected that at Guaymas, of 73 landed and routed 400 Mexicans, and several other attacks and land expeditions were made.

On the return of the ship to the coast of Upper California, at the time when the entire country was in a state of excitement from the discovery of the gold, and when numerous deserters were taking place both from the ships and garrison, the "Dale" alone remained. She bravely resisted the great temptation, not an instance of desertion occurring from the ship.

The Dale brings large mails from San Francisco, Valparaiso, and Rio Janeiro. The burque Clinton, Wright, was at Rio when the Dale left, to sail for Baltimore soon; the brig Zane was also in port discharging.

The following deaths occurred during the cruise of the Dale: Joseph O. Clark, colored, a ship's cook, Oct. 9, 1846; Wm. Brown, seaman, Oct. 23, 1846; John Curl, (colored,) ordinary seaman, of New York, December 21, 1847, at Guaymas; George Theobald, sergeant of marines, June 19, 1849, at sea.

A Rio letter of June 29, to the Philadelphia Ledger, from a California passenger on the *Meteor*, of Philadelphia, says:

"The Brazilians are beginning to be attacked by the Montevideans, and are preparing to meet them—almost every other man you meet is a soldier, and some of them look well, but a large number look like anything but men who would be of any service in an action."

Baltimore Sun.

Further from the Search for Sir John Franklin.—Sir George Simpson returned on Monday last from his annual tour of inspection through the Hudson's Bay territories and northwestern settlements of this continent. We learn with regret from him that no clue had been obtained to the whereabouts or the fate of Sir John Franklin and his gallant companions. Sir John Richardson, indeed, is on his way back from the frozen regions, and may be expected in Montreal early in September. His exploring party, however, continue their search under the orders of Dr. Rae, of the Hudson's Bay Company, Sir John's second in command, throughout the summer. Although it would be almost criminal to abandon hope in such an enterprise, it is impossible to conceal from oneself the unwelcome truth that the chances for success by the lapse of time.—*Montreal Courier*, August 16.

bers.—BERLIN, August 7.—The members of the two chambers met this morning at midday, in the celebrated White Hall of the palace, and in a few minutes after, Count Brandenburgh opened the session in the king's name, in an address of considerable length, which was well received by the assembled deputies, and drew forth frequent applause, especially the paragraph which announced to the public the ordinary finances of the country were sufficient to cover all current expenses of the year. The address being ended, the members gave three cheers for the King, and the Ministers, followed them all the deputies, withdrew. The two chambers, having been thus opened, will meet to-morrow morning, for the purpose of selecting their presidents and officers. Count Arnin, (Bortzenburg,) formerly Minister-President, and M. Simon, recently President at Frankfurt, are candidates for the Presidency of the Second Chamber. The decisive manner in which Count Brandenburgh stated the government's firm determination of the government to exert every effort to establish a strong Federal Germany, without sacrificing the independence of individual States, has produced a good effect. Allusion was made also to the preliminaries of peace with Denmark. The papers are promised to be laid before the houses, with this observation, "The Duke of Holstein and Schleswig could not possibly obtain all they wished." The city is perfectly tranquil, but an armed and eager to see the turn that affairs will take in the two houses.

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